

Application/Control No.: 10/578,801
Examiner: Lori Baker Amerson

REMARKS

In order to insert the Section Headings, a new specification and a marked up copy are being submitted to show the changes. In addition a new abstract is attached to this amendment on a separate sheet of paper.

In the Office Action at page 2, paragraph 1, the Examiner indicated that the requirement for an election of species was made final. Claims 17-23 and 25 and 26 have been withdrawn. Applicant understands that the requirement has been made final.

In the Office Action at page 2, paragraph 2, the Examiner objected to the specification, as filed, because the abstract was not filed on a separate sheet and the specification did not contain section headings.

In response Applicant has submitted the abstract, as filed, on a separate sheet and amended the specification to add the required section headings. A marked up copy and a clean copy showing amendments to the specification are enclosed herewith. Reconsideration is requested.

In addition, the reference to Claim 1, at page 3, line 9, has been deleted and the substance of Claim 1 has been inserted.

In the Office Action at page 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 3, 7, 9, 11-13, and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by McBride et al. In the Office Action at page 3, paragraph 5 the Examiner objected to Claims 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 24 as being dependent on a rejected based claim, but indicated that the claims would be allowable if rewritten in independent form.

In response Applicant has amended independent Claim 1 to include the limitations of original dependent Claim 2 and cancelled original Claim 2. Therefore, Applicant believes that Claim 1 is now in allowable form.

As amended Claim 1 is now in allowable form, Applicant believes that original Claims 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 24 which are all dependent on amended Claim 1 are now in allowable form. Likewise as original Claims 5, 6, and 14 which depend from Claim 4 which is dependent on Claim 1, Applicant believes these claims are now in allowable form. Finally, original Claim 8 depends from Claim 5, which depends from Claim 4, which depends from Claim 1 and therefore, is now in

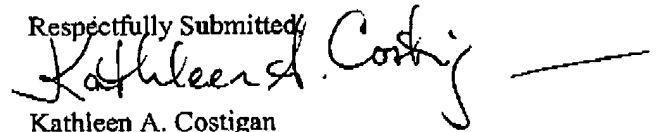
Application/Control No.: 10/578,801
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allowable form.

It is requested that the Examiner contact the undersigned with any questions.

An early and favorable action is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully Submitted,



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MARKED UP SPECIFICATION

(New matter underlined, deletions shown in strike-out)

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

EXERCISE APPARATUS FOR EXERCISING LOWER LIMBS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONSNot Applicable5 STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR
DEVELOPMENTNot ApplicableTHE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENTNot Applicable10 INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A
COMPACT DISKNot ApplicableBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION1) Field of the Invention

15 The present invention relates to an exercise apparatus
for exercising lower limbs. In particular, the object
of the present invention is an exercise apparatus for
exercising lower limbs for practising ski touring,
activity wherein the same work concurrently at
20 different bending/extension angles performing an
alternating eccentric and concentric muscular exercise.

2) Description of Related Art including
information disclosed under 37 CFR
1.97 and 1.98.

25

By eccentric muscular exercise it is meant a muscular
contraction performed in extension, that is, when the
muscle is extended by an external strength exceeding
that it develops. By concentric muscular exercise it is
30 meant a muscular contraction with subsequent shortening

of the muscle concerned. For example, in practising ski touring, at the beginning of the curve the legs are extended and feet are at the maximum distance from the pelvis. The first curve step (bending) corresponds to
5 eccentric exercise for lower limbs until the maximum bending level is reached such that, even if standing at the minimum distance from the pelvis, the "downstream" foot is farther from the "upstream" foot and the two lower limbs are at different bending angles. The second
10 curve step (bending), on the other hand, is characterised by a concentric exercise of both lower limbs, which begin to contract starting from different bending angles and end the concentric contraction when the lower limbs are at the maximum extension and the
15 foot-pelvis distances are maximum. In particular, ski touring is characterised by movements called "of counter-resistance" of both lower limbs of the human body at different bending/extension angles of the pelvis, hip, knee and ankle joints, variable during the
20 movement.

In addition, in performing curves in ski touring, the movement of shortening/extension of the distance between foot and hip occurs concurrently, but in a differentiated manner for the two lower limbs of the
25 human body.

Machines for exercising lower limbs, in particular for performing ski touring, of the known type, which are generally provided with a complex structure, do not satisfactorily reach the exercising targets illustrated
30 above.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to realise an exercise apparatus for exercising lower limbs, the use
5 of which by the user should be safe, simple and comfortable.

Another object of the present invention is to realise an exercise apparatus for exercising lower limbs which should allow obtaining a specific training for an
10 exercise wherein lower limbs work concurrently at different bending/extension angles performing an eccentric and concentric muscular exercise in an alternating manner.

Another object of the present invention is to realise
15 an exercise apparatus for exercising lower limbs which should be particularly simple and functional, with low cost.

These objects according to the present invention are achieved by realising an exercise apparatus for
20 exercising lower limbs ~~as illustrated in claim 1~~, in particular for exercising lower limbs to perform a cyclic muscular exercise, or consisting of an alternating succession of concentric and eccentric steps, characterised in that it comprises a carrying
25 structure (12), to which at least one seat for the user (13) and a support and guide member (14) of two footboards (15), or support bases for feet, are constrained, as well as an actuator (16) connected to said support and guide member (14) of the footboards
30 (15), wherein said support and guide member (14) is constrained to the carrying structure (12) by a pin or

fulcrum (17) and is adapted for performing a hunting motion on a plane at least on one side relative to a longitudinal axis of the apparatus, said footboards (15) describing a curvilinear trajectory around the fulcrum (17), characterized in that said plane is horizontal.

Further features are disclosed in the dependent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

10

The features and advantages of an exercise apparatus for exercising lower limbs according to the present invention will appear more clearly from the following exemplificative non-limiting description, made with reference to the attached schematic drawings, wherein: Figure 1 shows a plan view of an exercise apparatus for exercising lower limbs object of the present invention in a central starting position ; figures 2 and 3 show plan view of the exercise apparatus of figure 1 respectively in working positions on opposed sides; figure 4 shows a side elevation view of the exercise apparatus of figure 3 ; figures 5 and 6 respectively show plan and elevation views of a second embodiment of an exercise apparatus for exercising lower limbs according to the present invention; figure 7 shows an enlarged detail of the apparatus of figures 5 and 6.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

30 With reference to the figures, there is shown an exercise apparatus for training lower limbs globally

indicated with reference numeral 10 and comprising a carrying structure 12 to which a seat for the user 13, a support and guide member 14 of two footboards 15, or support bases for feet, are constrained. An actuator 5 16, in the example shown, is connected at opposed ends to the carrying structure 12 and to the support and guide member 14 of footboards 15 respectively. The carrying structure 12, which is made of metal or of another material, and whose shape is unimportant for 10 the objects of the invention, must only be capable of withstanding the stresses generated during the use of apparatus 10 and of providing firm anchoring to the fixed or oscillating elements that make up such apparatus, without hampering its motion.

15 In a first embodiment, shown in figures from 1 to 4 by way of an example, the support and guide member 14 of footboards 15 is shaped as a bar, which is constrained to the carrying structure 12 with a pin or fulcrum 17 and forms a lever arm, adapted for performing a hunting 20 motion around fulcrum 17 on a preferably horizontal plane.

Footboards 15 applied to bar 14 at the opposed end relative to fulcrum 17, describe a curvilinear trajectory around fulcrum 17 and exert a power, 25 schematised in figures 2 and 3 with arrow F, directed towards the user sitting on seat 13 during the entire performance of the exercise.

The two footboards 15, one for the right foot and the other for the left foot, are turnably applied to a 30 plate 18 by an articulated joint 19, which allows their controlled rotation around an axis. Articulated joint

19 can, moreover, impose an adjustment and a restriction to such rotation of footboards 15. The footboards are further provided with a means for adjusting the reciprocal distance 20, in approach and
5 in removal, schematically shown in figures from 1 to 3. The distance of footboards 15, in fact, can be changed on the basis of the user's anthropometrical features to improve comfort during the exercise performance and to change the working conditions.

10 Moreover, footboards 15 consist of a suitable material for withstanding mechanical stresses and they can have an anti-slip coating, such as for example a rubber or abrasive material surface. Always to improve the user's safety and comfort in performing the exercise, the
15 footboards may be provided with foot locking members, such as for example straps or other means not shown.

The footboard support plate 18 is applied to the support and guide member 14, for example by a shaft or connecting member 23, protruding from the guide member
20 14, and is free to rotate around the axis of shaft 23 relative to a starting position shown in figure 1. The rotation occurs with an angular travel equal to $\pm \alpha$, with α variable on the basis of the user's needs, relative to the position of figure 1, wherein plate 18
25 is perpendicular to the directrix, shown in figures 2 and 3 with a dash-dot line, generated between the centre of rotation of plate 18, determined by the axis of shaft 23, and the centre of rotation of seat 13 consisting of a support pin 24.

30 The position of shaft 23, and thereby of the footboard carrying plate 18, relative to the support and guide

member 14 of footboards can be changed by an adjustment means, or slide 26 schematically shown in the figures, for example for adapting the exercise apparatus 10 to the exercise to be performed or to the user's physical structure. During the performance of the exercise for training lower limbs, the footboard carrying plate 18 arranges in angled position relative to the starting position, so as to allow a higher extension of the external leg with respect to the internal one, and simulate the natural movement of lower limbs during ski touring.

In the embodiment shown, actuator 16, for example, is a pneumatic piston mobile in a cylinder and constrained to the support and guide member 14 of footboards 15 by a connecting element, or shaft, 21, whose position on member 14 is preferably adjustable, for example. Such adjustment, which allows changing the exercise performance speed or the exerted power, is realised by a further adjustment means, or slide, not shown, which is located on the opposite side of bar 14 relative to slide 26 for adjusting the footboard carrying plate 18. Optionally, actuator 16 can consist of an electrical motor or other equivalent means adapted for interacting with the lever arm 14 as described.

The point of application of actuator 16 to bar 14, which in the example is located in the proximity of footboards 15, could also be arranged in the proximity of fulcrum 17 or even at the opposite side relative to it.

At the opposed end, actuator 16 is turnably constrained to the support structure 12, or to another support, for

example by a hinge 25. By varying the power exerted by the actuator, the strength the user must oppose during the exercise is changed, that is, a quantity which actually corresponds to the strength to which the skier's lower limb muscles are subject during the curve. Moreover, it is possible to change the speed at which footboards 15 approach the user's body, a quantity that actually corresponds to the muscle's extension speed during the first step of performance of the curve. This is realised, for example, by changing the position of the constraint point of actuator 16 to the support and guide member 14 of footboards 15, for example by adjusting the position of connecting shaft 21 on the slide. Such change also affects the strength transmitted to the user.

Further possible adjustments consist in changing the piston stroke of actuator 16, as well as in restricting the angular travel of the lever arm 14. In fact, the lever arm 14 rotates around fulcrum 17 describing a hunting motion with angle $\pm \beta$ relative to a longitudinal axis of the apparatus determined by the generatrix between fulcrum 17 and the pin of rotation of seat 24, wherein angle β varies on the basis of the user's needs. According to a first exercising method, the hunting motion is performed alternately on opposed sides relative to the apparatus' longitudinal axis. The exercise apparatus 10 can also be used for performing a hunting motion on a single side, for example for rehabilitation purposes.

The speed and the power applied by actuator 16 can, moreover, be variable in an irregular manner, through

rotation of actuator 16, to simulate as much as possible the irregularities felt on the legs during the downhill race on a ski slope.

An electronic control system of actuator 16 allows
5 developing different powers on the basis of the eccentric and/or concentric muscular working step, moreover according to customised schedules for each user.

Moreover, according to a further embodiment of the
10 apparatus according to the invention shown in figures 5 to 7, loading cells 33, schematically shown in figure 7, are applied to each footboard 15, which measure the load distributed at any moment by the user on each footboard.

15 The loading cells, interfaced in a known manner with a display 34 allow the user to check and improve the ability of distributing the load on both lower limbs.

The user's seat 13, which can be adjusted so as to vary the angle between seat 27 and back 28, is connected to
20 the carrying structure 12 by a support pin 24, which allows the rotation of seat 13 around the axis of pin 24. In a possible embodiment shown in the figures by way of an example, the support pin 24 is fastened to a plate or base 32 integral with the support structure
25 12.

There are also provided means for adjusting the position of seat 30, placed between pin 24 and plate 32, in particular the distance between the rotation pin 24 of seat 13 and fulcrum 17 of the support and guide
30 member 14 of footboards 15, which must be changed on the basis of the user's anthropometric features or of

the training method, as schematically shown with a dashed line in figures 1 and 2.

Seat 13 is provided with two handles 31 that allow the user to perform the exercise in a more comfortable and safe manner. Moreover the exercise apparatus 10, to ensure higher use safety, comprises a safety device, not shown, for example actuatable by the user by a button located on one of the two handles 31, which controls the actuator to allow its user-controlled deactivation. The safety device can also cause the automatic deactivation of the actuator when a fixed threshold value of the exerted power is reached.

Figures 5 and 6 show a further embodiment of an exercise apparatus for exercising lower limbs 10' according to the present invention. Only additional components shall be described below compared to what described for the first embodiment of apparatus 10, to which reference shall be made for common parts.

The figures show a carrying structure 12 that can be made modular for transport reasons, comprising a safety case 32 for actuator 16, a plurality of seats 36 for a member 37 for stopping the hunting motion arranged on a curved track 38 and a strengthening member 39 on which the support and guide member 14 of footboards 15 is pivoted.

The support and guide member 14 of footboards 15 comprises, in fact, two parallel bars, which in the example shown are connected by a vertical stiffening plate 40 pivoted to the carrying structure 12. The bars for a C-shaped structure to which the top and bottom support plates 18 of footboards 15 are constrained

through the connecting shaft 23. Plates 18, integral with one another, are turnable around the vertical axis of shaft 23.

Apparatus according to claim 7, characterised in that
5 each of said footboards (15) comprises a frame (41) connected by said articulated joint (19) to a top plate (18) and to a bottom plate (18) integral to one another, as well as a support surface (42) for the foot, hinged to said frame (41) according to a
10 horizontal axis.

Footboards 15 are connected to one another by a bar or cam 43 which, as shown in figure 5, connects the bottom portion of the two frames 41. The integral motion of footboards 15 is intended to make the apparatus use
15 safer, that is, reduce the risk of accidents.

Moreover, in the exercise apparatus 10' of the present invention, footboards 15, or plates 18, are connectable to the carrying structure 12 by an additional bar 44, removable and with adjustable height, which arranges as
20 pantograph parallel to bars 14 to keep the support plates 18 of the footboards orthogonal relative to a longitudinal axis of the apparatus during the exercise, as shown in figure 5, or at a different fixed angle, which in any case remains constant during the exercise.

25 This expedient allows quicker learning of the proper method of use of the apparatus while maintaining the function of power training unchanged, in particular when high loads are applied for training. Different methods for power training are thereby realised, by
30 locking the support plates 18 at a fixed angle, either orthogonal or not, relative to the longitudinal axis of

apparatus 10', which allows the lower limbs to exercise starting from different bending/extension degrees, as well as to control the distribution of strength on the two footboards when apparatus 10' is used without
5 locking the support plate 18.

Alternatively to the additional bar 44 there can be provided other adjustable means for locking the support plates 18 of the footboards during the exercise at a fixed angle relative to a longitudinal axis of the
10 apparatus. Apparatus 10' further comprises a braking device 45 for restricting the relative motion between the support and guide member 14 of footboards 15 and the support plates 18 of footboards 15 themselves. A disc 46 pressed against the top plate 18 by an
15 adjustable stem 47 brakes by friction the rotating motion of plates 18, or of footboards 15 with a strength adjustable by the user. Means 48 for measuring the relative rotation between the support plates 18 of the footboards and the support and guide member 14 of
20 the same, for example consisting of an encoder, are, moreover, schematically shown in figure 6.

From the measurement of the relative clockwise and counter-clockwise rotation of plates 18 relative to the support member 14 it is possible to obtain and
25 optionally view on display 34 both the exercise performance speed and the motion control ability, intended as reduction of the oscillations of relative rotation. The exercise apparatus for exercising lower limbs 10, object of the present invention, is used by
30 sitting on seat 13, gripping handles 31 and placing the feet on footboards 15. At this point, with a free

movement of extension of lower limbs, the user moves footboards 15 for example alternately to his/her right and to his/her left, making the same perform a curvilinear trajectory with an angular travel with angle β on each side. In performing this exercise, the user will have to oppose the power exerted by actuator 16 that returns footboards 15 to the starting position. According to a further operating method, the actuator exerts resistance also against the extension movement.

10 The exercise apparatus for exercising lower limbs 10 object of the present invention, advantageously allows very accurate reproduction of the movement of lower limbs of the human body during the practise of ski touring, activity wherein the same work concurrently at 15 different bending/extension angles performing an alternating eccentric and concentric muscular exercise. In fact, the apparatus advantageously allows making both lower limbs of the human body work with a movement called of "counter resistance", at different and 20 adjustable bending/extension angles of the pelvis, hip, knee and ankle joints.

Moreover, the exercise apparatus according to the present invention exhibits the advantage of exerting a direct power to the user sitting on the seat, thereby 25 allowing the performance of an eccentric muscular workout alternating to the concentric one. Another advantage of the exercise apparatus is that of allowing the performance of a movement of shortening/extension of the distance between foot and hip in a concurrent 30 manner, so as to simulate the muscular action

characterising the performance of curves in ski touring.

Moreover, advantageously, the exercise apparatus according to the present invention allows both a power
5 training and a control exercise. The exercise apparatus for exercising lower limbs thus conceived can be subject to several changes and variants, all falling within the scope of the invention; moreover, all
10 details can be replaced with technically equivalent elements. In the practice, the materials used as well as sizes, can be of any type according to the technical requirements.